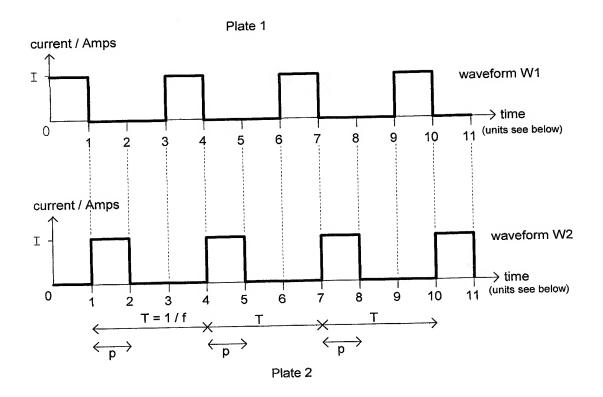


f = c / (3 a) = drive frequency in Hz

p = pulse duration = T / 3, where T = 1 / f

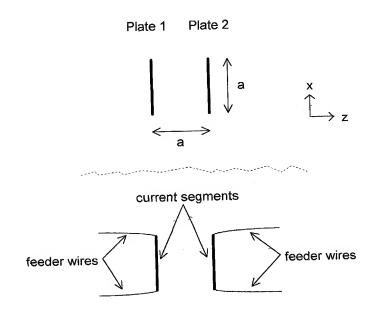


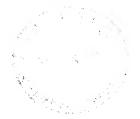


f = c / (3 a) = drive frequency in Hzp = pulse duration = T / 3, where T = 1 / f

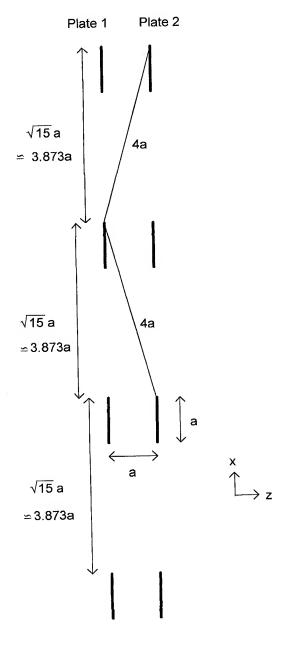


# 3/14 FIG 3: x and z separation of 2 segments, ie segment pair





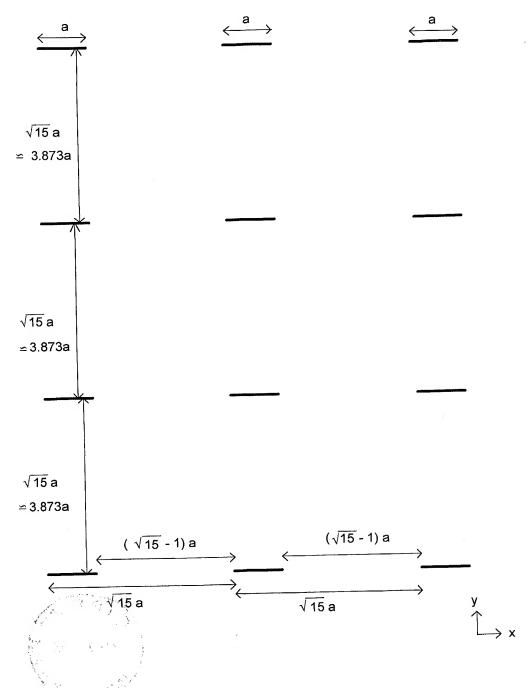
4/14
FIG 4: x and z separations of neighboring segments



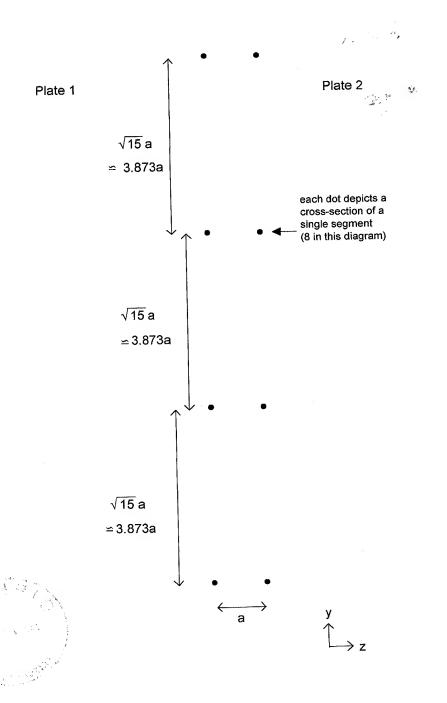


The first time the control of the co

5/14
FIG 5: x and y separations in a single plate



6/14 FIG 6: z and y separation in two plates

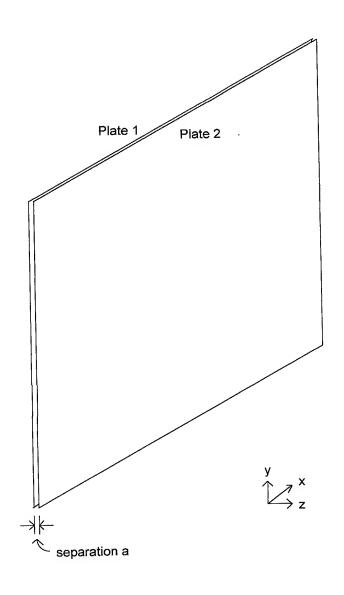


+

\*\*/\* \*\*(%)

1/2

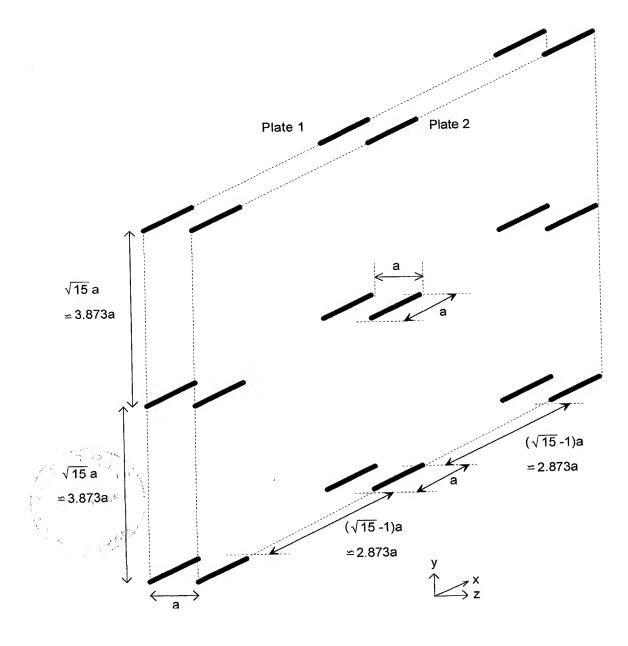
7/14 FIG 7: perspective view of the two plates



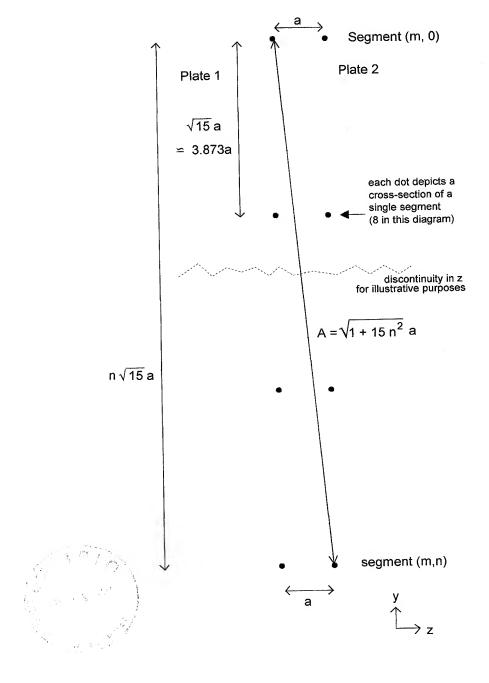


8/14
FIG 8: close-up perspective view of the two plates and current segments

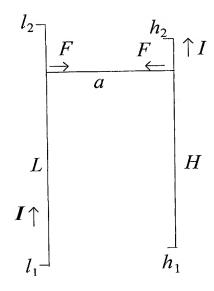
Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km



9/14 FIG 9: m-n segment distance relationship



## 10/14 FIG 10: Force between current-carrying conducting wires

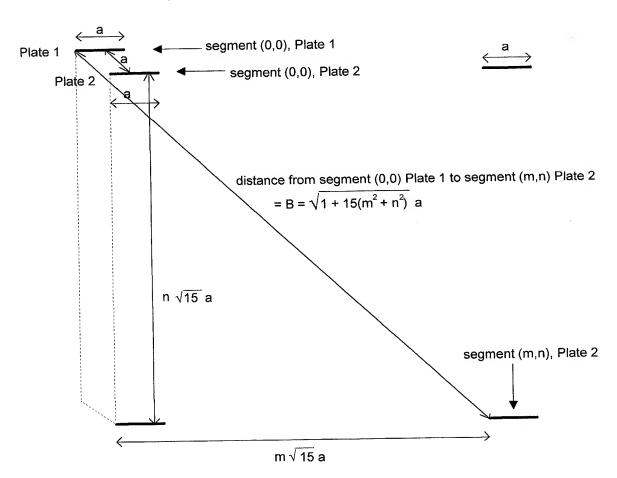


#### I current in the wires

In this theoretical description, the values of a,  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$ ,  $l_1$ ,  $l_2$  and I are variable



11/14
FIG 11: Plate 1 (0,0) to Plate 2 (m,n) segment distance, B





$$z \xrightarrow{y} x$$

12/14

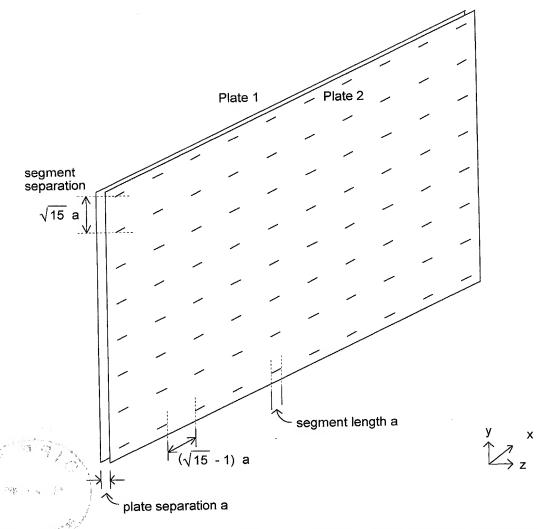
### FIG 12: timing differences

|                               | 0       | 1p       | 2p | 3р | 4p | 5p | 6p | 7p   | 8p     | 9p      | 10p       |                  | → time                               |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|------|--------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| segment<br>Plate 1<br>Plate 2 | t (0,0) |          |    |    |    | ,  |    |      | See DI | ETAILE  | D DESCR   | RIPTION I        | or time units                        |
| segmen<br>Plate 1<br>Plate 2  | t (0,1  | )        |    |    |    |    |    |      |        |         |           |                  |                                      |
| segmen<br>Plate 1<br>Plate 2  | nt (0,2 | <u>.</u> |    |    |    |    |    | 7,81 |        |         | erlap =   | =<br><br>erlap = | 7.810)<br>0.810<br>8 - 7.810<br>0.19 |
| segmer<br>Plate 1<br>Plate 2  |         | ))       |    |    |    |    |    |      |        |         |           |                  |                                      |
| segmer<br>Plate 1<br>Plate 2  |         | l)<br>   |    |    |    |    |    |      | rela   | ative o | verlap =  | : 6 - 5.5<br>    | 68 = 0.432<br>                       |
| segmer                        |         | 2)       |    |    |    |    |    |      | relat  | ive ov  | erlap = { | 9 - 8.71         | 8 = 0.282                            |



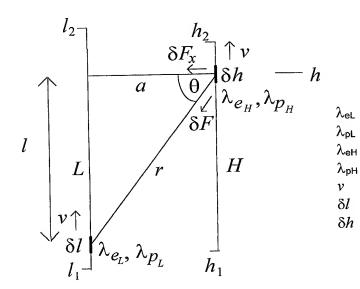
13/14

FIG 13: Gazette view



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

### 14/14 FIG 14: Relativistic force between current-carrying conducting wires



electron density in L proton density in L electron density in H proton density in H electron velocity short current segment in L short current segment in H

FIG 15 Lorentz length contraction

